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Oil Refinery Will Have To Close Down In 20 Days

Teheran, July 1.

The Abadan oil refinery, the biggest in the world, will be forced to close down in 20 days if the present rate of production continues, a spokesman for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said here tonight.

An earlier message from Abadan quoted Mr K. B. Ross, general manager of the refinery, as saying that production of the refinery was being cut in half today because tankers were no longer taking the oil.

The spokesman in Teheran said that the refinery was now operating at a "through-put" of just over 5,000,000 gallons daily, about half the maximum. Crude oil production from the oilfields had been cut proportionately.

At the present rate all storage capacity would be exhausted in 20 days and the refinery forced to close down. Mr Ross said that the last two tankers in Abadan had almost completed discharging their cargo of oil back into storage following the failure of the company and the Persian Government to agree on the form of receipts tanker skippers have to sign.

These two tankers were due to leave tonight. The Persians have, meanwhile, promised "sensational disclosures" from the contents of the documents seized when the company's information office closed down on June 21 and from the raid on the house of Mr Soddon.

The documents so far made public, it is claimed by the company, did not prove Persian charges that it bribed local press and foreign correspondents and parliamentarians. On the contrary the alleged company documents produced were outlines, dealing mainly with such matters as the placing of advertisements.

Dr Mozfar Beghal, a National Front deputy and leader of the newly formed Persian Labour Party, in a statement to the Press today accused the company's information department of being and espionage. He showed documents taken from the department purporting to prove this.

ACTION POSTPONED
The anti-sabotage bill scheduled for passage today was not discussed by the Majlis.

fulfilling Premier Mohamed Mossadegh's promise that action on it would be postponed.

It was not even referred to today, meaning it could be brought up at future sessions and possibly passed at any time. The National Front deputy, Jassavaz Sadr, told the Majlis the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison, were under the influence of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company shareholders. Mr Sadr warned that if their attitude toward Iran did not change the British people would overthrow the Labour government.

REFUSED WATER

Abadan, July 1. The British cruiser Mauritius, at present standing off Abadan, has been refused supplies of ice water and fresh vegetables by the Persians because it was unofficially stated that she was being used to threaten the Persian nation.

A spokesman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said tonight that the Persian Civil Governor of Abadan at first agreed to a request by the Mauritius for barges with supplies to come alongside the vessel, then reversed his decision.

No official explanation has been given for this action. It is understood from a well-informed source that the Persian attitude was that the cruiser was being used "to threaten the Persian nation and, therefore, the officers and men do not deserve ice water and vegetables."

The Mauritius is anchored in the Shatt El Arab River off the Abadan refinery.—Reuter.

RIDGWAY EXPECTED TO ACCEPT COMMUNIST TRUCE PROPOSAL

Shinwell Breaks The News

Manchester, July 1. In the middle of a speech to a Labour Party demonstration here today, the Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, received the Reuter report that China had agreed to cease-fire talks.

He said: "I am sure that is very heartening. I hope that, as a result of this cease-fire, there will not only be meetings of the military people but of diplomats also. I hope it will mean that we can see, before long, a four-power Ministers' conference, I am sure I express your desire that this world will be liberated from the uncertainties of the present international situation."—Reuter.

Inquiry Report Held Up

Washington, July 1. Six Republican Senators have agreed to delay their report on the two months' inquiry into the dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur to avoid any possible embarrassment of General Matthew B. Ridgway, United Nations Supreme Commander, in Korean cease-fire moves.

Senator Alexander Smith (Republican, New Jersey) announcing this today said that the Republican group was expected to frame a report later aimed primarily at the Administration's Asian policies.

The group's statement would probably criticise severely the method used by President Truman in dismissing General MacArthur but might avoid direct endorsement of General MacArthur's proposals for expansion of the Korean fighting, it was believed.

Only about half of the Republican members of the Combined Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees to which the six Senators belong seemed likely to support the proposed report.—Reuter.

Delay In Starting Talks Puzzles

Washington, July 1.

The expectation at the United States Defence Headquarters this morning was that General Matthew B. Ridgway, the United Nations Supreme Commander in Korea, would accept within a few hours the Communist proposal to hold cease-fire talks in the Kaesong area between July 10 and July 15.

General Ridgway's instructions, it was understood, were sufficiently flexible to permit him to agree to the time and place of the proposed conference without having to refer first to Washington.

Although officials were surprised at the quick Communist response to General Ridgway's offer on Friday — when he suggested an armistice conference at Wonson Harbour — some disappointment was felt here that the "counter proposals" would delay the talks for at least 10 days.

Mr Lincoln White, the State Department spokesman, who declined to forecast the next move by the United Command in Korea, commented: "The Communists could talk peace this afternoon if they wanted to."

The first official thoughts were that the Chinese and North Korean Communists had proposed a new meeting place as a "face-saver" to prove that they were retaining the initiative.

In this connection officials said that they expected a new Communist propaganda campaign to the effect that the United States and her United Nations allies were "suing for peace."

Various alternatives were suggested as the reason why the Communists had suggested a delay of from 10 to 15 days before the cease-fire talks began.

Among them were:

1.—The Communists hoped to lure the United Nations forces into a false sense of security by holding out hopes of peace, building up their strength and then withdrawing their offer to negotiate.

2.—The Communist military leaders in Korea had to organize a "chain of command" beginning in Moscow and ending in the Kaesong area by way of Peking.

Officials here believe the success of the cease-fire negotiations cannot be safely guaranteed merely by the fact that the Communist Commanders had agreed to meet face to face with the representatives of General Ridgway.—Reuter.

CURIOUS DELAY

London, July 1. Western Europe gave a mighty welcome tonight to the Communists' acceptance of a cease-fire in Korea but officials said they were "very curious" about the Reds' request for a 10-day delay in opening armistice talks.

Mixed with the general feeling of relief that swept Britain and the Western half of the divided European Continent were these other immediate reactions:

1. Surprise that Communist China, by associating itself with the truce, had in effect officially admitted for the first time that it was a "belligerent" in Korea.

2. Curiosity and caution because the Reds wanted to wait 10 days and then want to hold an armistice conference south of the 38th Parallel.

3. Hope that this might finally bring an end to a war which has threatened world peace while Europe was unprepared for World War and which drew American attention away from Europe toward the Far East.

4. Fear among some leaders that there would be a "let down" in Western Europe's urgent rearmament programme. This was coupled with expectation that once the talks have shifted into the diplomatic

arena, the Communists and Left Wing "neutralists" would open up a gigantic propaganda barrage demanding Peking's admission to the United Nations and Communist control over Formosa.—United Press.

UN REACTIONS

United Nations, July 1. Diplomats and officials here today were considerably puzzled by the terms of the Communist reply to the cease-fire offer.

Fears were privately expressed in some quarters that unforeseen complications might arise.

Two main points in doubt were:

1.—Why should it require from 10 to 15 days to discuss a cease-fire in the field?

2.—What was meant in the Communist reply by linking in the one sentence the cessation of military operations with the term "and the establishment of peace?"

United Nations circles wondered whether the expression "the establishment of peace" might not have wider implications than appeared at a first glance.

The phrase might mean that the Communist authorities expected the proposed conference at Kaesong to include not only the military question of a cease-fire but also broader political problems such as the political future of Korea.

That would explain the suggested delay of 10 days or more which would then be required by the Communist representatives to prepare a full-dress conference with the United Nations authorities.

The Soviet and Chinese Communist representatives at the United Nations last year maintained throughout all the debates that cease-fire discussions must be linked with the wider political issues.

American and British delegation circles withheld any comment on the new development until the Communists' offer had been thoroughly examined at a higher level.

They were also not prepared to say whether the nations with forces in Korea would agree to have political questions injected into the cease-fire talks.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Trygve Lie, would not make a statement today on Peking's acceptance.

A United Nations spokesman said that Mr Lie continued to voice optimism that the events would lead to a cease-fire.—Reuter.

How UN Troops Heard The Offer

The Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea, July 2.

—The United Nations troops fighting in Korea first heard of the Communist agreement to cease-fire talks at midnight last night.

Eighth Army Headquarters personnel, still awake, heard the announcement on a five-minute short-wave broadcast from Tokyo Armed Forces Radio.

Although it was midnight and most of the officers and men were in bed and asleep, the news ran like wildfire through billets and camps and on up to the men in the line.

Officers on night duty who had not heard the radio were at once told by others who had listened in but it was some time before those who were told believed that it was not a leg-pull. Lieutenant General James Van Fleet was himself asleep when the news came in and his staff decided not to tell him until the morning.

The North Korean Pyongyang Radio also broadcast the announcement of the Communist acceptance of General Matthew Ridgway's peace talks proposal.—Reuter.

FIGHTING SLACKENS

Tokyo, July 2.

The zest for combat went out of the Korean war on Sunday and fighting slackened noticeably in the wake of the electrifying word that the Reds were willing to talk peace.

United States Eighth Army sources proclaimed business as usual until some settlement could be devised. And war-cautious men on both sides of the line continued to deal in death with bombs, shells and bullets.

But the action has been tapering off since the peace rumours broke out and United Press correspondent William Chapman reported from Seoul that it probably would be "even more slackened up to the time of the meeting." Men who must go out on patrols and sit in foxholes for the next 10 to 15 days can hardly be expected to be as aggressively devil-may-care as they have been for the last year.

Communists and Allies shot up patrols which enthusiastically felt out positions. Artillery and mortars on both sides lobbed explosives and scaring white phosphorus into the opposing lines.

Allied planes cratered Communist airfields, rocketed Red traffic and burned foxhole troops with flaming jelled gasoline.

Sporadic Communist mortar fire was reported west and northwest of Yonchon on the western front just inside North Korea and 30 miles northeast of Kaesong, border town named by the Communists as their choice for peace talks.

Northeast of Chonwon along the upper side of the old Iron Triangle, Allied units tangled with an estimated battalion of Communists, an Eighth Army communiqué reported.

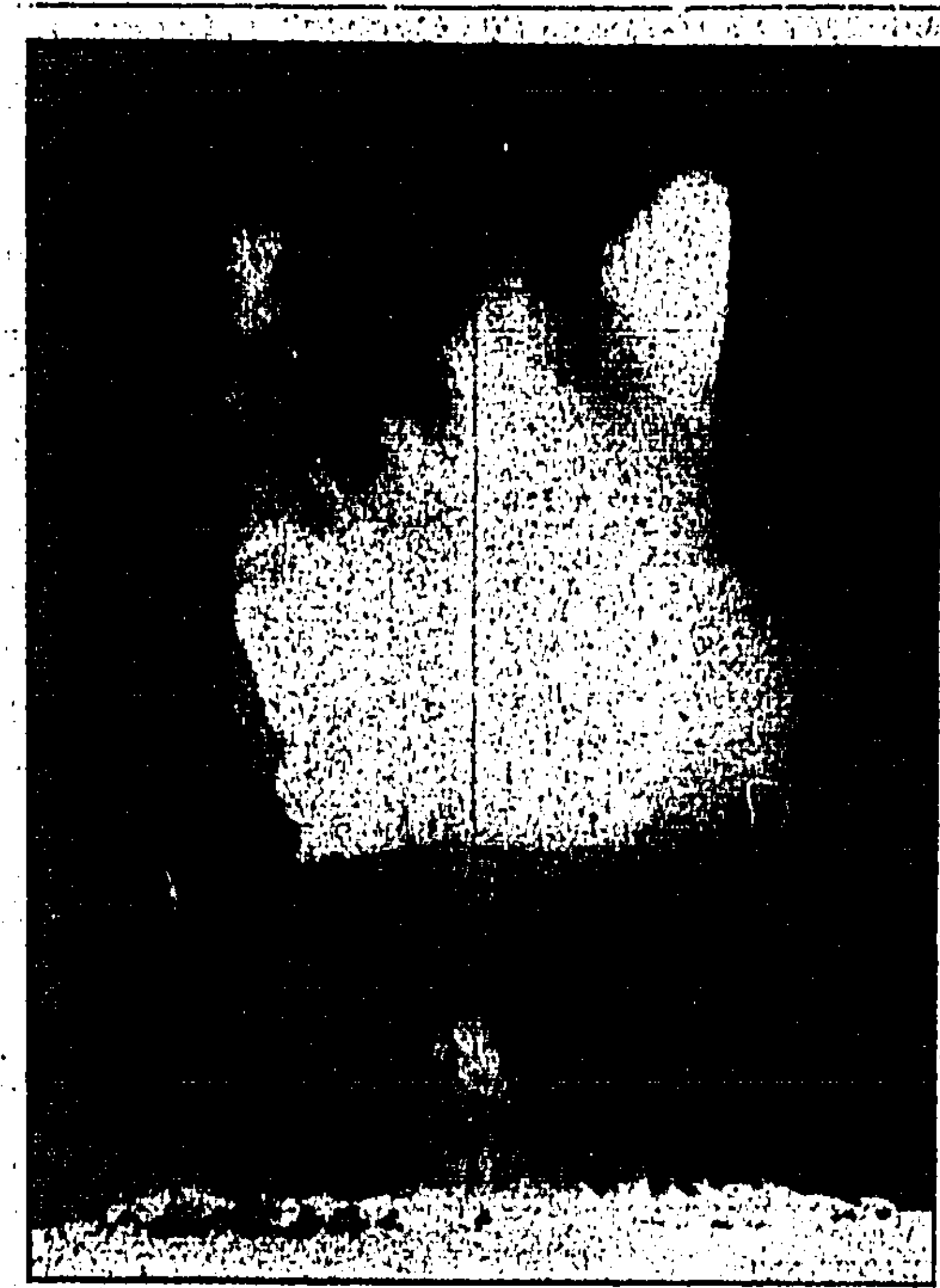
PATROL ACTION

East and northeast of Kumiwa at the eastern corner of the triangle and in the area of Kwachon, Allied patrols ranging the narrow no-man's-land had brushes with Communist outposts but found no formidable opposition.

Above Inje on the east central front, two Red platoons attacked an Allied outpost early on Saturday. Five and a half hours of inconclusive gunfire ended in a draw. One officer said: "We believe that the Redward troops down every night to see if we are still here and to find out whether we have moved our line forward or to the rear."

In another sector north of Inje, several Communist groups approached the Allied line and threw a few grenades in a nuisance ploy.

Airmen reported spotting nearly 2,000 Communist vehicles moving behind the lines. Front dispatches reported the sightings said they were moving "in all directions" (Could on back page, Col. 4)



This picture, just officially released, shows an atomic explosion during tests at Frenchman's Flat in the Nevada desert. The tests were conducted in January and February of this year.

LINKLATER COMING TO HK

Eric Linklater, world renowned author of a number of novels including "Juan in China," "Post's Pub" and "Magnus Merriman," is coming to Hongkong this month en route to Tokyo and Korea.

Mr Linklater will arrive in Hongkong holding a short special King's Commission with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and his mission is to write the official history of the British Commonwealth forces in the Korean campaign.

Mr Linklater wrote the official history of the Italian campaign in World War II, and it has proved a very popular book. He leaves the United Kingdom on Wednesday and is due to arrive in Singapore on July 8.

He will stay there for three days and arrive in Hongkong on July 11.

While in Hongkong Mr Linklater will visit the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment as the guest of the respective commanding officers.

From them he will obtain background material for his Korea campaign history.

Standing By For Action

Fayid, Suez Canal Zone, June 1.

Royal Air Force transport aircraft were standing by on the desert airfield here today ready to take a whole battalion of fully equipped British troops to protect British lives and property anywhere in the Middle East.

Only a code word from the War Office was needed to swing the whole "rescue operation" into action, a British Army spokesman said here.

He added that the stand-by was "part of our daily routine."—Reuter.

PLANE CRASHES

Belgrade, July 1.

It was reported today that a Yugoslav Airlines Dakota crashed and burned near the Adriatic port of Rijeka on Friday, killing all 15 Yugoslavs aboard.

United Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Britain's Steel Shortage

THE revelation has just been made that Mr Strauss, the British Minister of Supply, is at loggerheads with the Steel Federation, and at a recent conference at Margate he accused members of the Federation of doing everything within their power to thwart the State Steel Corporation which has been established to control the nationalised steel industry. The Minister possibly has some grounds for complaining that his Steel Corporation is not receiving 100 per cent co-operation from former leaders in this industry. They, through their Federation, have never retracted one iota in their opposition to the nationalisation of the industry, and Mr Strauss can hardly be surprised at their lack of sympathy for the new controlling body. Yet the Minister of Supply has not told the full story. As one writer has pointed out, the supply of steel in Britain has been maintained since last summer by heavy drains on stocks of iron ore, pig iron, scrap and half-finished steel in the steel works, and on stocks of finished steel accumulated by consumers. All these matters have been under the supervision of the Minister of Supply; had he wanted the withdrawals from stocks to be suspended they would have been stopped. Without this draft on stocks industrial output would have been lower, and it is fair to suppose that the Government accepted the fall of stocks in the hope that something would turn up to assist their replenishment. Chances of buying steel in Europe, when the Americans were buying at high prices, was probably missed, but again the Ministry of Supply knew of the chances and could have pressed them. It is suggested that the Steel Federation lost some imports of ore by refusing for a time to charter ships when freights

began to rise, although this can hardly be held as a decisive factor in the current steel shortage in Britain. Even if all the right things had been done—and they rarely are except by luck—the present difficulties would have been only a little less. Steel users have still not been told plainly how serious the prospects are. At the best supplies will be about 10 per cent less in the later months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. When defence needs have been satisfied the amount of steel for civil industries will be about a fifth less than it was at the end of 1950. And in Britain it is felt that it is not enough to say there will soon be the system of control and allocation that is urgently needed. Too many users will, even then, believe that their claim is so overwhelmingly strong that they cannot fail to be allotted all the steel for which they ask. Too much steel, goes at present into products where the value added in subsequent manufacture is relatively small. Such products have been encouraged by the artificially low prices of steel. Clearly where there is a choice, goods with a high added value should be preferred for the export trade, so that, proportionately, skill and workmanship are exported rather than raw materials. Conversely, it is argued, more raw metal products with added low value, which are available on the Continent, could and should be imported. These are the questions with which the Ministers concerned with steel should now be fully occupied. These are the matter on which, without recrimination and political rancour, they should enlighten the people of Britain whose future rests so largely on the conquering of the problem of steel supplies.

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Typhus Epidemics Still Raging In North Korea

Washington, July 1. Brigadier-General Crawford F. Sams, who slipped behind the Red Lines in Korea on a daring mission to check reports of bubonic plague, said hundreds of thousands of Communist troops and North Korean civilians have been killed by typhus, smallpox, and typhoid fever.

General Sams, an army physician, would not comment on a report that smallpox cases have occurred among United Nations troops.

He said only that vaccine immunisation is relative and a vaccinated person might catch the disease from an extremely large dose of germs.

He told newsmen at a Pentagon briefing that hemorrhagic smallpox and typhoid epidemics are still raging among Red troops and North Koreans and the Communists lack both equipment and knowledge to cope with them.

Hemorrhagic smallpox is a particularly potent type in which the face turns black in the final stages as in bubonic plague. Typhoid would probably become worse this summer, General Sams said.

General Sams said the Russians have not sent medical supplies to the Chinese and North Korean Communist forces. The Communist military leaders have requisitioned all civilian medical equipment and supplies in North Korea, but that they

were still having three or four sick soldiers to every wounded.

DARING VENTURE

Entire North Korean villages have been wiped out in epidemics, General Sams said.

The 49-year-old physician, accompanied by a junior American naval officer and two South Koreans, went ashore in a rubber boat in the Wonsan area last March to determine whether bubonic plague had broken out among Red troops. They stayed ashore only a few hours.

Nine groups of South Korean agents had been lost in an effort to get the information earlier, General Sams said. More than 20 North Koreans who helped General Sams in the mission were executed in reprisal the day after his successful mission.

General Sams, who had been chief of the public health and welfare section of General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, has asked for retirement. He declined to comment on whether there was any connection with MacArthur's ouster. — United Press.

Oil Delegates Back



The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation which went to Persia to negotiate with the Persian Government about the oil situation returned to London after breakdown of the talks. Here Mr B. R. Jackson (left), a member of the delegation, is shown at London Airport with Sir William Fraser, Chairman of the company. — AP Photo.

World Surplus Of Cotton Expected

Washington, July 1. The world will produce more cotton than it consumes in the new crop year beginning on August 1, the International Cotton Advisory Committee predicted today.

Increased production would "make possible a moderate increase in the world stocks from their present reduced size," the Committee said.

It noted that on August 1 the world stocks would be at their lowest level in many years.

The Committee made its forecast in its periodic review of the world cotton situation.

"The world cotton production in the 1951-52 season beginning August 1 is expected to be somewhat larger than the prospective world consumption," the Committee said.

"The present outlook is still for a world cotton crop on the neighbourhood of 35 million bales during 1951-52, although it may be necessary to revise this figure upwards."

The crop in the United States is substantially in excess of 16 million bales.

The Committee pointed out that the world cotton consumption was still relatively high, though it had declined from the record level attained early in the spring.

The prospects for the next season would be strongly influenced by international political developments, the report said.

"But, considering all factors, consumption in 1951-52 need not drop substantially from this season's record total of about 33 million bales."

The world stocks on August 1 were expected to total between 10-1/2 million and 11 million bales as compared to 16,600,000 bales on August 1, 1950, the Committee said.

Stocks in the United States would show the greatest decline and may total less than two million bales compared to 6,800,000 bales a year earlier, Reuters.

Mr. Attlee Will Set A British Political Record This Month

London, July 1.

When Clement Richard Attlee stirs from his bed on July 26, he will have been British Prime Minister longer than any man since the horseless carriage began gaining popularity.

He will then be starting his seventh year as the calm and self-effaced flag-bearer of a Socialist revolution by law.

No other man has held the Downing Street official residence a full six consecutive years since Herbert Asquith, Liberal, led the nation through six years of domestic reform and the first year of war against Kaiser Wilhelm.

For Mr Attlee to achieve such a record sets politicians a cunundrum.

If you ask "What makes Attlee tick?" none of his associates can give a quick answer. They must first run through a long list of negatives, of things he is not.

One of the lesser pastimes of the kind of people who like word games is to find a phrase to describe Mr Attlee.

Winston Churchill had a try. He called Mr Attlee "a sheep in sheep's clothing." It hardly fits. Mr Attlee is no meek sheep.

Others have tried, too. He has been called "the dormouse at the tea party," and "the man who is almost anonymous." They don't fit him much better.

A SHY MAN

Perhaps the best thumbnail description is just to say that his friends call him Clem—and he's the kind of quiet home-body who is well-fitted to be known as Clem. Just plain Clem. No great personal ambition ever marked him as a self-seeker after power.

He possesses none of the personal magnetism or spell-binding flair with words that often set off the man atop a seething political pyramid. He has no ability to dramatise himself, none of the actor's flair of a Churchill or an Aneurin Bevan.

His public personality lacks warmth, and he is an indrawn shy man.

According to political polls, the administration he heads would now be thrown out of office if the voters could get their hands on ballots.

Yet, despite this dim view taken of his Government, a solid majority approves of Clement Attlee as Prime Minister. The people trust him and are loyal to him.

Integrity clothes his character with all the dullness—and all the honesty—of a plain, grey blanket.

As fits his character, he despises men who can't or won't keep their word.

Hitler's repeatedly broken pledges to the West led Mr Attlee to describe him as "a man whose word is utterly worthless." For plain Clem, there could be no stronger damnation.

HATES DICTATORS

He hates dictators of all kinds—monopolistic business tycoons as well as political gangsters.

Once he summed it up like this: "I object to dictatorships whether in blue shirts, green shirts, red shirts, or any other kind of shirts, but I object equally when they are in boiled shirts."

The driving force behind his political life seems to be just simple humanity.

"Most of us became Socialists through our hearts first and our heads afterwards," Mr Attlee has explained. "It was certainly so with me. I felt there was nothing in the world, so worth the doing as to try and alter conditions."

Now he and his colleagues are embogged in the difficult problem of soothing out the workings of the many alterations they have made in the structure of British life during the past six years.

NOT EXPLORER

New thinking and bold new approaches now seem badly needed in the Labour Party. Francis Williams, Mr Attlee's friend and once his Press Secretary, puts it this way: "The Party needs a great deal of fundamental examination of both ends and means."

Mr Attlee is not the man for that. He's the map-reading type, a navigator who chooses

one charted course from several, not the explorer of new, wild ground.

Mr Attlee was born in Putney, a suburb of London, still so Tory that it resisted the 1945 Labour landslide which sent its native son to the head of the nation. His birth was staidly announced in the columns of the London Times.

His father was senior partner in a law firm, a devout believer in the rule of law, the Church of England, and Queen Victoria.

Mr Attlee absorbed religion, literature, languages, and art from his mother and a chain of governesses until he was nine.

Then he went to Haileybury, one of the good Public Schools, and to Oxford. At the University, one professor passed this judgment: "Solid worker, always capable of covering the necessary quota."

CHURCHILL'S DEPUTY

The "necessary quota" now includes almost daily decisions that shape the course of this nation and may often turn the channels of world history.

Mr Attlee now has been in high office for more than 11 years. Mr Churchill chose him as Deputy Prime Minister in the wartime coalition. They complemented each other beautifully. Mr Churchill had the soaring imagination and great voice of the prima donna; Mr Attlee was the man who quietly assembled facts on production, strategy, raw materials and the many little details that Cabinet Ministers had to deal with.

He wrote and rehearsed the score from which the prima donna sang so beautifully.

Mr Attlee likes Mr Churchill and admires his great qualities, even though they are poles apart in political thought, and often engage each other in acrimonious debate in the House of Commons.

Mr Attlee frequently comes out with a touch in this verbal sword play.

For example, Mr Churchill once cried that the "vultures of nationalisation are hovering over industry." Instantly, Mr Attlee replied: "Is it the opinion of the honourable gentleman that our basic industries are so rotten they attract vultures?"

Mr Attlee's calm reflects a personal discipline, too. For instance, he recently had to lay aside his pipes to aid the cure of a duodenal ulcer. He was a chain smoker of good pipes and his associates expected the deprivation to make him short-tempered. It did not. He has quit his pipe as calmly as if he had never smoked.

TYPICAL DAY

He works quietly and steadily. His day goes something like this:

He rises at 7.30 a.m., dresses with quiet care in a dark, single-breasted suit, reads three papers—the London Times, the Manchester Guardian, and the Labourite Daily Herald—and takes a walk in nearby St James's Park after breakfast.

By 9.30, he is at his desk. Mornings are usually devoted to Cabinet meetings, or conferences with Ministers and officials. Sometimes, since he contracted his ulcer, he spends a morning hour or so going to his doctor.

He goes to the House of Commons shortly after 2.30 each morning. A couple of hours later he returns home for afternoon tea with his wife.

Mr Attlee attends the House assiduously, has a branch office there, and often works until midnight or so. Evening engagements, at important dinners or State occasions, are frequent. On free evenings he is usually at home.

There are not often guests at 10, Downing Street in the evening. He is not a social being. But sometimes associates or members of his staff are asked in for lunch.

He likes, then, to recall old times and tell anecdotes. But ask him about some current problem and he shuts up like a clam. He is the same way with King George. At his regular audiences with the King, Mr Attlee tells the Monarch only what is necessary and has no time for small talk. The King is reported to be prone to call him "clam" instead of "Clem" in off-the-record conversations.

For relaxation, Mr Attlee weezes through the tough crossword puzzles in the Times in a few minutes. He likes detective stories, biography and travel books. As a student and young social worker he had a deep interest in classic literature, but now it is generally shoved aside.

Mr Attlee is a great cricket fan and goes as frequently as possible to good games. He likes tennis and plays it rather well. He likes golf and plays it rather atrociously, which is not surprising inasmuch as he is past 60 and only recently began playing golf.

He loves to travel, but plane travel doesn't excite him any more than does driving across the street to Parliament. In a plane—even an official one laid on for a State journey—he is not the kind to go up and watch the crew and hold the wheel like Mr Churchill. "I would just never occur to him to do anything like that," says an associate.

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Shah Fears He Has Cancer

London, July 1. The handsome young Shah of Iran has been told by doctors he must undergo an operation shortly, British officials who returned this month from Tehran said today.

The best information is that the Shah has been told by two specialists that he will have to have his appendix removed. But the 31-year-old monarch of the ancient Persian empire, they added, is afraid that he is suffering from an ailment far more serious than appendicitis. He was said to believe that he has cancer.

—United Press.

Indian Minister Warns Pakistan

New Delhi, July 1.

An Indian Cabinet Minister today warned that continued Pakistani "breaches" of the cease-fire agreement in Kashmir might lead to an Indo-Pakistani war.

Mr C. Rajagopalachari, Minister of State and former head of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, said: "Deliberate breaches, if not put to an end at once, are calculated to furnish at any moment an excuse for a major outbreak of hostilities between the two countries."

Speaking over Srinagar Radio in Kashmir on the eve of the Indian delegation talks with United Nations representatives here, Mr Rajagopalachari said: "There has been a series of violations of the cease-fire line during the last two or three weeks. These occurred in quick succession and many of them were deliberate breaches of the cease-fire agreement by troops and armed organizations from the Pakistani side, for which the Pakistani Government cannot escape responsibility."

Indian sources in New Delhi said border incidents mentioned by Mr Rajagopalachari were Pakistani soldiers near Jammu and Srinagar, the Kashmir capital. They said in one raid, 4 miles from the capital, several Indian soldiers and Kashmiri civilians were killed.

Pakistani forces were also charged with looting property in the border area. —United Press.

Even A Bishop Was Held By Guards

Paris, July 1. General Eisenhower, Atlantic Pact Commander-in-Chief, has ordered an immediate tightening of security at his Paris headquarters.

A former Walt Disney cartoon artist has designed a new series of "Keep Your Mouth Shut" posters, which are being displayed at headquarters.

New identity cards bearing large-size photographs have been ordered.

Even Bishop Fulton Sheen narrowly escaped interrogation when he looked in to visit General Eisenhower. He was rescued by a hotel Contolli, chief security officer, who was passing by while the newly created American prelate, in his episcopal dress, was being challenged by the guards.

London Express Service.

Record Budget

Damascus, July 1. Syria's budget for 1951-52, amounting to £197,000,000, the highest the country has ever proposed, and exceeds last year's figure by £20,000,000.

The new budget, includes special sum of £25,000,000 for the purchase of new arms and equipment for the Syrian army as part of the three-year £135,000,000 programme.

The budget awaits ratification by the House. —Associated Press.

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

QUEEN MARIAMBA

TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL

JANE POWELL

RICARDO MONTALBAN

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Two Weeks With Love

TO SONGS

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

MAJESTIC AIR-CONDITIONED

Alexandre Dumas Gave You "Count of Monte Cristo," "The Three Musketeers" And Now

BLACK MAGIC

THE BIGGEST PICTURE IN TEN YEARS!

NEXT CHANCE: "CALLING PAUL TEMPLE"

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Cathay

STRANGE ADVENTURES AWAIT YOU!

All the thrills of this great book captured on the screen. Tropic Isle, wild creatures, unheard-of terrors!

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EXCITEMENT... SPECTACLE... GLORIOUS MUSIC...

a tender, compelling love story!

TO-MORROW

Excitement... Spectacle... Glorious Music...

a tender, compelling love story!

TO-MORROW

The Toast of NEW ORLEANS

TV In 1951 Looks At TV In 1936

London, July 1. Television 1951 is to look at television 1936. Next month 2,500,000 post-war viewers will be given a glimpse of what programmes were like when the BBC's public service opened 15 years ago.

The flash-back into TV's own past will be part of the fourth chapter of The Passing Show chronicle of show business. The programme deals with 1930-40, the decade which saw the advent of television.

Producer Michael Mills plans to show viewers:

Films taken from the BBC archives which were made in the studios in the early days.

A reconstruction of the first TV studio.

Excerpts from the first show ever produced for the public service.

Viewers will also hear the first words ever uttered on television, and Miss Television, the theme song of TV's infancy. —London Express Service.

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POP

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Currying flavour

THEY WOULDN'T DARE TO PRINT IT!

ABORIGINES MAY DECIDE ISSUE IN MALAYAN FIGHTING

Ipoh, July 1.

Communists and British are competing in the deep jungle for the favours of wild aborigines who still hunt with blowpipes, spears and bows and arrows.

Jungle warfare experts say the battle of the remote jungle regions will go to whichever side these primitive nomads choose to befriend.

5 MILLION A YEAR VISIT THE MUSEUMS

London, July 1.

London museums draw about 5,000,000 visitors a year, and rank next to cinema and sport as "popular entertainment." But Londoners are not so "museum-minded" as New Yorkers.

Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, 70-year-old president of the International Council of Museums, who has come to Britain from Buffalo, U.S.A., says the annual attendance at museums in New York exceed the city's eight million population.

Mr. Hamlin visited the South Bank Festival Exhibition and classified it as "unique." But to him it is "just another museum."

He said: "I shall report on my impressions to the International Council, and cite the South Bank Exhibition as a supreme example of how a museum should be organised and presented."

'KEEP THEM FOR EVER'

"Many of the exhibits, notably in the Dome of Discovery, should be kept permanently to show how Britain triumphed over her trials in the worst war in history."

An official at the Science Museum, South Kensington, said today: "Museum-going has become more popular since the war, possibly because it is cheap entertainment and there is not so much money about."

Last year's attendances at principal museums:

Science, 1,036,500; Tower of London, 1,000,000; Victoria and Albert, 958,000; British Museum, 654,000; Natural History, South Kensington, 503,000; Imperial Institute, South Kensington, 216,750; Wallace Collection, 150,000; Imperial War, 111,000.—London Express Service.

So far, the Communists are winning. But the British are making a strong bid to win them over and to root out the Communist-nurtured belief that they are worse than the Japanese.

The British are sending small bands of hand-picked, highly-trained men known as Malayan Scouts to live permanently with the Communists and the aborigines in the depths of the green hell.

The Scouts have undergone the most rigorous training for many months and now they are going into action—slow, tedious and painstaking action.

They will try to keep the Communists from getting the help of the jungle people.

Using guerilla tactics and operating from concealed bases, they aim either to kill the outlaws or hunt them out of the areas where they can use the aborigines.

While stalking the guerillas, they will seek every chance to win the confidence of the local people.

VALUABLE ALLIES

The Communists have done this since the days when they were in the Malayan jungle as an anti-Japanese army.

They lived with them and spread the word that the British are no better than the Japanese.

As a result the aborigines grow food for them, supply guides and provide invaluable information as to the whereabouts of the security forces.

Guerilla bands have gone deep into the jungle to establish training camps and rest.

According to intelligence reports, they could neither live nor travel there without the help of the local aborigines.

The Scouts, setting out now to change this situation, are led by Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Culvert, "Mad Mike" of Wingate Expedition and Chindit fame in Burma during the war.

He insists that his men have to have the faith and the patience of a shikari (native hunter in India).

Four Australian Army signallers on exchange duty in Malaya have found their way into the force.

ALL VOLUNTEERS

All the men are volunteers because this is the most dangerous and arduous job in Malaya today.

Top-ranking officers declare the success of the Scouts operations essential if the unadministered areas of Malaya are to be brought under control.

Only five per cent of "Mad Mike's" men are married. "Marriage is the ruin of a good soldier," one hard-bitten sergeant from the Suffolk, who has volunteered, told me.

Once they have been committed the men live on local food and an occasional air drop. They receive mail by air but do not have to write because they get no chance to post letters.

These heathen jungle people number somewhere between 17,000 and 100,000.

FEAR OF DEATH

Nobody really knows, but Mr. P.D.R. Williams-Hunt, adviser on aborigines to the Malayan Government, inclines towards the higher figure.

They are often wrongly referred to as "Sakas", a word meaning slave, which is the name given to just one of the mixed group of aborigines in the country.

One characteristic about them all is their intense fear of anything dead or dying.

They will not even live in the same hut with a sick relative.

During the three years of the Emergency, the security forces have been trying to win over the aborigines with gifts of cigarettes, food and with medical treatment, but have not penetrated into many areas.

Attempts were also made in some parts to resettle the jungle people away from the influence of the terrorists but this resulted in a deterioration of the health of the tribes.

In most instances the birth rate dropped.

GIVEN PROTECTION

More than 1,000 have been rounded up in central Perak and given protection in pleasant circumstances but the nomads are uneasy.

In Ipoh, I saw 84 men, women and children from an aborigine tribe which ambushed an army patrol in the Cameron Highlands a few months ago.

A British captain and a private were wounded and a private was killed but this attack was an exception.

However, they were brought in to civilisation while arrangements were made to resettle them in another area.

They are being given food, tobacco, medical attention and splendid housing according to their standards.

But there is no doubt that they won't be happy until they get back to their jungle—even though it is a battleground and invaded by strangers.—Reuter.

The Same, Only More

London, July 1. Salisbury's famous Cathedral spire is nine inches higher than it has ever been before. But officially it will remain at 404ft.

The inches were added during recent restoration work.

When Friends of Salisbury Cathedral met yesterday Mr. B. C. Parsons, the Clerk of the Works, was asked: "Can you say what the height is?"

He answered: "I wouldn't like to say what the height is now but it is approximately nine inches higher than it was before. I should probably upset every guide book in the country if I stated what it was."

The Rev. H. C. Robins, added jokingly: "The height is 404 feet and it has got to remain, because that is in the guide books."—London Express Service.

VANDENBERG'S VISIT TO UK

Washington, July 1. General Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, took off by military plane today for an inspection tour of United States air defences in Britain and Western Germany. Details of his trip were not announced but it was considered likely he would want to check over the growing strength of U.S. air units, which form a vital part of America's "insurance" against Russian attack.

Air Force officials have indicated recently that a number of United States fighter groups will be sent to Europe to join General Dwight Eisenhower's unified Atlantic Pact Army, and General Vandenberg will undoubtedly go over plans for the use of those air groups with General Eisenhower. He will also want to find out whether the United States air forces are ready for action quickly in the event of a surprise Soviet move in Europe or the Near East.—United Press.

Women Voters Line Up In Burma



The Burmese recently began voting for their first elected Government under the Republic's thrice amended Constitution. Owing to the fighting in the country the elections are being held regionally and will last until the end of the year. Photo shows a group of women voters waiting their turn outside a bamboo polling booth in Rangoon.—AP Photo.

Prague Accuses American News Agency Of Spying

Frankfurt, July 1.

The Czechoslovak Government accused the Associated Press today of "widespread espionage and the collecting of important political, military and economic reports" through the Prague Bureau.

A Government statement distributed by the official news agency said that Associated Press Bureau Chief William N. Oatis and three Czech employees will be tried tomorrow on espionage charges.

The statement said the trial, in Pankrac Prison, "is another proof of how the Western imperialists are stopping up their espionage action against our country and the other People's Democracies in the interests of their war aims."

It claimed that three previous Bureau chiefs in Prague had successfully headed the Associated Press "espionage centre" and had been "trained spies."

According to the Government statement, Oatis and the Czech employees "sought and collected important economic, military and political reports on the instructions of the New York head office of The Associated Press."

It said that former Bureau chief A. I. Goldberg, Richard Kniskern, and Nathan Polowetzky had engaged in "hostile activity."

The text of the Government statement:

"ANOTHER PROOF"

"On Monday the trial will start before the State Court in Prague of the four-member group of William N. Oatis, which is charged with espionage. After the liquidation of the Bratislava subversive band, directed by French Consul Etienne Marchand and Maurice Michalek, this trial was finally proof of how the Western imperialists are stopping up their espionage actions against our country, and the other People's Democracies in the interests of their war aims, and how for those aims they are taking all ways and means."

"One of the espionage centres in Czechoslovakia was the so-called Press agency, Associated Press, which, hiding behind the cloak of newspaper activity, has been carrying out for years—as has now been proved—widespread espionage and collecting important political, military and economic reports. This centre was headed successively by the trained spies (Brahman) Goldberg (Richard) Kniskern, and (Nathan) Polowetzky, who had their accreditation taken away from them some time ago because of their hostile activity."

"The direction of this centre was taken over in June, 1950, by the trained spy V. Oatis. Under his leadership, the espionage network of the centre was finally completed, the nucleus of it being its paid employees, all persons filled with hatred toward our Republic and its People's Democratic regime."

"These hostile agents in American service did not even stop at the murder of Czech citizens whenever they discovered that they were being hindered in their task of espionage."

"OYNICAL MURDER"

"Under these circumstances, the agent Josef Pavolka, cynically murdered an officer of the Czech Army, the murder weapon

being supplied by another agent, Miroslav Komarek, who had already co-operated with Polowetzky in espionage and who supplied him with important material, for example on the discovery of ore, various military objects, on the situation in the heavy industry, and other espionage data."

Emergency In Beirut

London, July 1.

A Jerusalem Radio broadcast heard in London tonight said that a state of emergency had been declared by the Lebanese authorities in Beirut today after a clash between 500 demonstrators, described as Communists, and the Police.

Two persons were killed and a third injured in the clash, the Radio claimed, adding that 60 people were arrested.

Beirut Radio in its foreign language transmissions today made no reference to a state of emergency or the clash.—Reuter.

Americans' Role In Japan Changing

Tokyo, July 1.

The role of Americans in Japan is changing from that of "Occupation bosses" to "friendly allies."

The complete and final stage of this transition will come with the signing of the Japanese peace treaty. According to present expectations, that should be some time this Autumn.

The new role will not be an easy one for some of the old "occupation bosses" to play. There is already ample evidence that this problem is being given top-level consideration in General Matthew B. Ridgway's headquarters.

After the peace treaty is signed, U.S. troops will remain in Japan to protect this island nation against aggressors. This is being worked out with the Japanese. They have no military establishment of their own and fear that unarmed Japan might look tempting to some would-be aggressor.

Many of the troops now here as a part of the occupation forces will undoubtedly still be here as Japan's first allies.

The official change will come overnight, but the actual change is already under way.

As occupation forces, the U.S. troops had to run the show. That was the way it had to be and the only way it could have been. The Allied had to have full power over the Japanese.

VAST DIFFERENCE

But conditions will be vastly different once the peace treaty is signed and Japan is again a sovereign nation.

In many ways, the signing of the treaty is going to mean a

turning of the tables. The Japanese will be running their own country and the Americans and other foreigners here will have to abide by the Japanese rules or get out.

The people who are now big occupation officials will no longer be able to give orders to the Japanese. American officials here will not have the backing of thousands of troops to enforce their wishes.

The U.S. troops here will be in Japan as friends of the Japanese—not to make them obey.

WILL WORK OUT

Officials said there will probably be a special indoctrination course for all U.S. troops maintained here in Japan. The purpose of this will be to impress upon them the new role they are to play.

Occupation officials generally feel that everything will work out smoothly. The Americans have been very good to the Japanese throughout the occupation.

Millions of dollars have been spent by the Americans since the end of World War II to feed and clothe the Japanese people.

Looking forward to the changed role of Americans in Japan, one officer put it this way: "I will welcome it. We Americans would much rather be friends than conquerors."

—United Press.

Jap Scouts To Camp In Britain

London, July 1.

Among Boy Scouts from 32 countries who are coming to Britain for an international camp this summer are six from Japan.

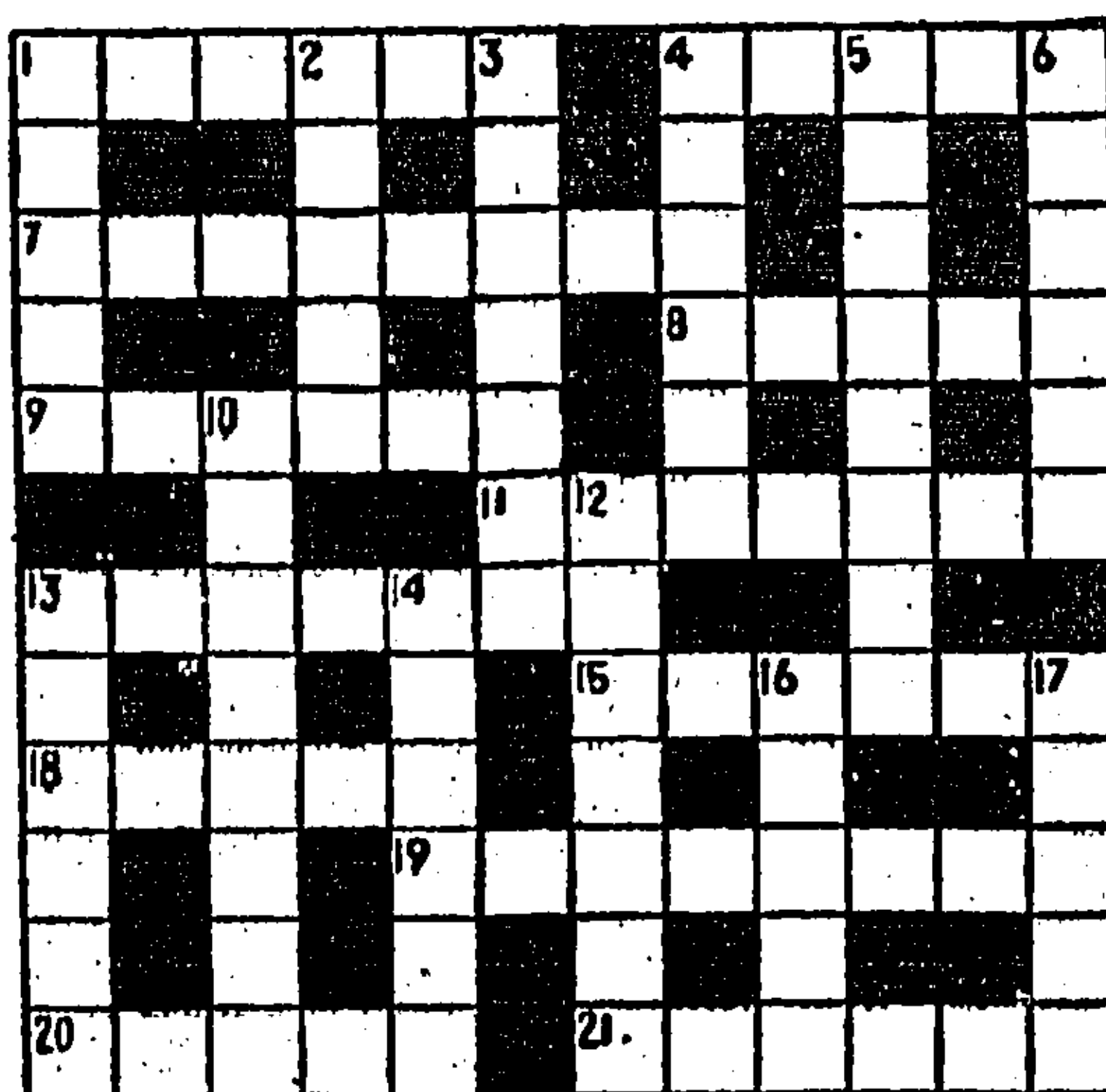
The camp will be held at Clifwell Park, Chingford, on August 22.

Before the camp the Japanese, all aged between 15 and 17½, will be temporary members of London scouts' families in Wandsworth, Putney and Roehampton for a week or so.

Food is a problem for many mothers. Those entertaining the Japanese are laying in stocks of rice.

Said a scout official today: "The fact that we were at war with Japan doesn't count in the scouts."—London Express Service.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Rank (6) | 1 Mad (5) |
| 4 Talked wildly (5) | 2 Fret (5) |
| 7 Scales (8) | 3 Port workers (7) |
| 8 Material (5) | 4 Brownish colour (6) |
| 9 Expunge (6) | 5 Dared (8) |
| 11 Reports (7) | 6 Discourages (6) |
| 12 Female player (7) | 7 Able to read and write (8) |
| 13 Buys and sells (6) | 8 Exports (7) |
| 14 Museum place (6) | 9 Emphasise (6) |
| 15 Oppose (6) | 10 Went away (6) |
| 16 Tendency (5) | 11 Ventilated (5) |
| 21 Unexpected (6) | 12 Severe (5) |

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Tale, 4 Tipples, 8 Horn, 9 Halo, 10 Ostrich, 11 Slop, 12 Mole, 13 Potable, 14 Inane, 15 Usher, 16 France, 17 Tail, 18 Avar, 19 Potable, 20 City, 21 Ends, 22 Sink, 23 Bow, 24 Amazon, 25 Chess, 26 Troop, 27 Intern, 28 Prowl, 29 Exact, 30 Mire, 31 Lays, 32 Ache, 33 Sore, 34 Scales, 35 Stress, 36 Elevator, 37 Spoon, 38 Sip, 39 Evolve.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

YOU LIVED WITH HIM
YOU MARRIED HIM
YOU MURDERED HIM

The story of a man married by a secret law and a woman's frantic struggle to save her sanity... and her love!

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CLAUDETTE COLBERT · ROBERT RYAN
The SECRET FURY
with JANE COWL · PAUL KELLY · PETER COOK
Produced by JACK H. CORRELL • Directed by MEL FRANKS
Screen Play by Lionel Lincoln

LEE Liberty

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

THE SHOOT-TO-KILL STORY OF PROWL CAR 13!

MARK STEVENS · EDMOND O'BRIEN · GALE STORM

BETWEEN MIDNIGHT and DAWN

with Donald Oake · Gale Robbins · Anthony Ross · Roland Winters
Screen Play by Eugene Ling • Produced by HUNT STROMBERG • Directed by David Douglas

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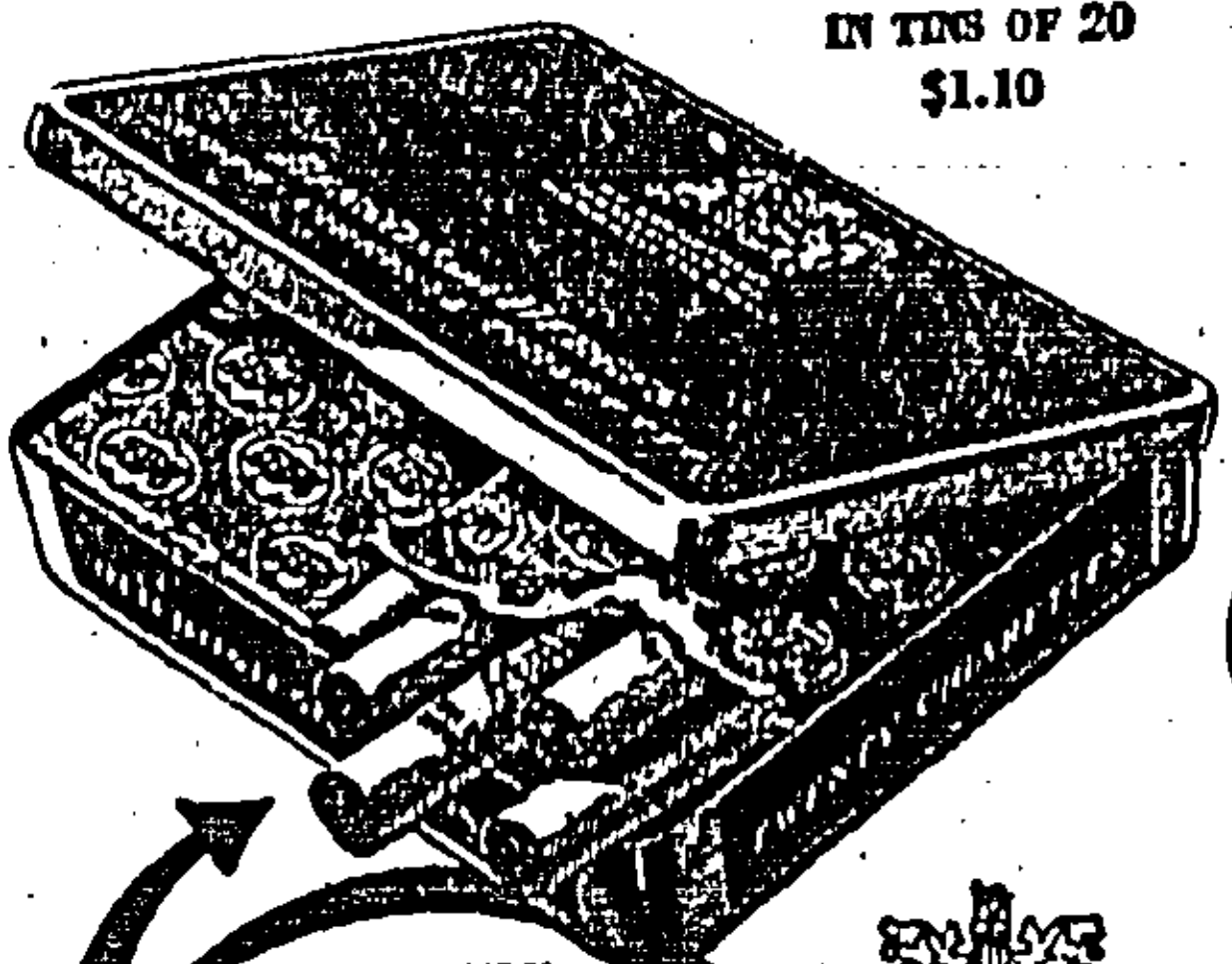
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"The Stratton Story"

When only the best will do

It is a well known fact that the best Virginia cigarettes are made in London; but, fortunately, they do not all stay there! The famous Benson & Hedges red tin is a familiar sight in almost every country of the world. You will find these cigarettes in the hands of particular smokers who prefer to pay just a little more to make quite sure of having the absolute best for all those occasions when only the best will do.

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ALSO PACKED IN
POCKET TINS OF 20

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THE FOREIGN OFFICE SCANDAL

by
**VICTOR
GORDON LENNOX**

ARE we recruiting the best type of men for the Foreign Service? Recent events have raised doubts.

The Foreign Office was built up on centuries of honourable tradition. Great care was taken that only men of unshakable character were chosen to represent us abroad.

Selection of a high standard was reasonably easy before the war, when the whole Foreign Office staff at home and abroad totalled fewer than 2,000. Today it numbers more than 6,000.

Has this expansion resulted in a decline in quality? Have the basic virtues once insisted upon—integrity, a deep sense of justice, unquestionable loyalty and honour—been subordinated to mere intellectual ability?

How is the selection made? First, applicants face a written examination. Then, under what is known as the "country-house" scheme, those who passed the written test spend a week-end in a club atmosphere being put through a variety of intellectual and psychological tests.

This scheme, launched in 1946 and centred first on the Manor House, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, at a cost of £500 a week, has been severely criticised.

In the House of Lords Lord Cherwell said the "country-house" parties were producing "smart Alecs who can sell 12 cars in an hour to an Aberdonian."

THE SYSTEM

DESCRIBING the "mental agility" tests, he said: "One candidate was asked to join up a series of dots to make up some pre-arranged figure—almost an introduction to doodling."

"Another candidate was shown a heap of bricks and asked to say how many sides were exposed. Two men who are doing well at the Foreign Office were failed."

"A reputable psychiatrist, who submitted himself to one test incognito, was marked 'definitely sub-normal'."

In 1948 a report by the Select Committee on Estimates expressed the opinion that the system favoured candidates who were quick at intelligence tests but might lack qualities essential for the service.

The Manor House was closed down, but the "country-house" system is still in operation at more modest premises near Sloane Square, London.

Whatever the merits of the "country-house" system of selection may be, it is now producing young diplomats at an average rate of 25 a year.

That figure represents a proportion of one successful candidate out of every 20 applicants.

REFORMS

Sweeping reforms were introduced during the war to democratise the Foreign Office in order to bring into the service men with understanding of economic and social affairs.

Pay and allowances were increased to encourage the entry of men without private means.

The improved conditions have drawn a flood of applications from bright young men in every social sphere. For diplomacy is now a lucrative career.

Salaries at the moment are: Third Secretary, £400-£500; Second Secretary, £510-£750; First Secretary, £1,000-£1,375; Counsellor, £1,500-£2,000; and Ambassador, £1,700-£3,500.

In addition, diplomats who serve abroad are entitled to generous allowances.

Competition is keen. At a recent examination, 300 applicants competed for four £1,000 a year posts as First Secretary.

Prospects of promotion have never been brighter. With reasonable luck a 24 years old Third Secretary can look forward to being a First Secretary in six or seven years. At 40 or earlier he has a good chance of earning £1,500 to £2,000 as a Counsellor.

At the outset the going is rough for the young Third Secretary who has survived the ordeal of the "country-house" tests. Trying to manage on £400 a year is something of a strain.

His early career is not particularly glamorous. The "in" tray in his uncarpeted cubicle at the Foreign Office is forever stacked with papers.

DUTY ABROAD

AS he plods through his monotonous tasks he dreams of his first posting abroad and the accompanying rewards of allowances and a better standard of living.

He views with envy colleagues at neighbouring desks who, with foreign service to their credit, are entitled to annual allowances of £125 untaxed for entertainment, £210 (taxable) for rent, and £150 (taxable) for children's education.

In most embassies abroad the diplomat's financial position is more enviable.

With allowances amounting sometimes to more than double his salary, he can live in fairly luxurious circumstances. His office accommodation is spacious and better furnished.

Before he sets out on his first tour of duty abroad every young diplomat is expected to familiarise himself with the secret book of diplomatic usage and etiquette.

This volume lists a long guide to possible social blunders which

might involve a country politically.

For example, certain diplomatic customs which are ceremoniously observed in capitals outside the Iron Curtain are not necessarily followed by embassies inside the Curtain.

On arrival at his foreign post the new secretary is advised by a senior member of the embassy to whom and to whom not his cards should be sent, and on whom and whom not he should pay courtesy calls.

Once his cards have been delivered—one is generally displayed on a board in the embassy vestibule for all and sundry to see—he can expect to be invited out every night of the week, either to formal diplomatic receptions or to less conventional parties which sometimes end up merrily in the small hours.

However, it is on the impression he creates at his first party that his continued popularity as a mixer depends.

If he is bibulous and talkative, as some newcomers naturally are, he may find himself immediately blackballed, which means he does not get an invitation to that particular diplomat's house again.

STRICT GUARD

ON the other hand, this may be considered a praiseworthy virtue in the houses of diplomats who may not be on particularly friendly terms with his country.

In this case he is invited to join smaller and more select parties, where without the restraining influence of senior diplomats he can behave with fewer inhibitions.

Even so he has to keep a strict guard on his tongue. For anti-American views expressed at such a party last November a young woman member of our Foreign Service was sent home from an Iron Curtain capital.

land and India, the Reuter Agency's ideal is still honest, impartial reporting. The Daily Constituting the Trust provides that integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall be preserved at all times, and that it shall never pass into the hands of any single interest, group or faction.

The founder of this great Trust, Julius Reuter, had been a bank clerk, book-seller and publisher, before he tried to establish a news agency on the continent. His one failure, however, due to stronger competitors, he decided that the London financial market offered him the best chance of building up a successful commercial telegraph service.

He began by providing business clients—brokers and merchants in London and Paris—with opening and closing prices of stock exchanges in both capitals. But he was already planning to develop a service of overseas political news for the daily newspapers in London.

Those were the days before the telephone. There was a telegraph system in Britain and telegraph lines in France, Belgium and Germany. But there was no Atlantic cable, no telegraphic link with the Far East or Australia, nor indeed with the Mediterranean countries apart from France. Messages, now flashed in seconds from all parts of the world, sometimes took months to reach London.

In the early days of the agency, Reuter relied on the mail, by

She was under the impression that the discussion was the usual free and easy one and was not aware that a senior American official was making a mental note of her observations.

To her dismay she was summoned to the embassy a few hours later, after the party, and told that her presence in the capital was no longer required as she had expressed views which were not considered becoming to a friendly nation.

Within a fortnight of her arrival she was on her way home again, a wiser woman.

Friendship between men and women of various embassies abroad is carefully watched.

Many of them are of course quite innocent, but not a few glib-tongued Romeos have been known to be checked by a Counsellor and in some cases by the ambassador himself.

PITFALLS

OTHERS whose conversations have been considered indiscreet have been warned that there is such a thing as the Official Secrets Act.

Each member of the Foreign Service of course has to sign a declaration that he has read it on his appointment.

What are the pitfalls he must avoid?

In choosing his friends, both at home and abroad, he is cautioned to remember that he is never "off parade." He is advised to be constantly on guard against people who may try to establish a hold over him through "services rendered" or who may misquote him in subsequent conversations.

He must beware of the foreigner who seeks to compromise him by circumstances or financial transactions.

One of the stricter Don'ts is that he must not marry a foreigner without first obtaining permission to do so. The choice of a wife can easily make or mar his career.

Apart from the social aspects, marriage with a foreigner may limit his scope and restrict the

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"My dear, he's feeling rather low as he's the only intellectual in London who's not yet been asked for his reminiscences of either Maclean or Burgess."

number of countries to which he can be posted. To marry in defiance of a warning may mean enforced resignation.

In London the Foreign Office heads of departments are expected to know their juniors and to exercise general guidance over their private lives. But, in fact, pressure of duty provides little opportunity for such supervision.

How efficiently are candidates screened for loyalty before entering the service?

In a newspaper interview recently a junior diplomat posted back from the U.S. was described as a violent Americanophile with Communist sympathies, a heavy drinker, rude and indiscreet, and filthy in appearance.

That description provides a perfect illustration of all the cardinal sins a diplomat must never commit. If it is true, it is appalling evidence of inadequate screening.

In the old days such a character would not have stood a chance of passing the Civil Service Commissioners.

But then the doors of the Foreign Office were only partly opened, and it was possible to check the entrants as they moved through its single file.

NEW BLOOD

TODAY reforms have thrown the doors wide open and the crowd is pushing through.

By encouraging new blood, the reforms have certainly raised the intellectual standards of the service. Many brilliant young men, who would never have survived the "old school" method of selection, are now giving the nation a benefit of their brains.

But recent events raise the disturbing thought that men of inferior calibre are also slipping into the service undetected.

It would seem imperative that a more adequate screening process should be organised without delay.

(London Express Service.)

American column

Men only on Isle of Scotch

From NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK.

PARADISE Found? On a coral isle in the blue Pacific there is all the Scotch you may want at 1s. a drink.

The sun nearly always shines. It is never cold. There is fine surf for bathing.

With all this, there are good hotels, beach clubs, two athletic fields, two cinemas, library, and a church. Mess halls serve meals for a few shillings.

Like the Garden of Eden before Eve, this is a woman's paradise. And although 8,000 men live there, it is almost as hard to enter as was the original Paradise.

In place of an angel with a flaming sword, warships patrol every approach. Warplanes sweep 30,000 square miles of sky around it.

For this paradise is on Eniwetok. The 8,000 men are scientists and naval officers and ratings. There the atom bombs go off.

Paradise Lost?

A CONGRESSMAN is seeking stars. Landside Sassen plans to introduce a Bill giving women army and air force officers brigadier rank and women naval officers rear-admiral rank. The admirals would wear two stars on their shoulders; the brigadiers one.

SUNSHINE CRUISES for millionaires in the Cunard liner Caronia are going to have competition in the sky. Airlines are trying to persuade 15 millionaires to sign up for a 27,000-mile cavilar and champagne cruise lasting 37 days. Cost per day—£142.

POLICE who arrested Thomas Ortiz for selling dope say he signalled to addicts to come up and buy the "dream stuff" by stirring the pigeons on his rooftop into flight. And they tell how Bernard ("Tiger Boy") Cortijo, also arrested, advertised his deadly drugs. His "come-and-get-it" sign was a bright yellow sports shirt with a tiger embroidered on it.

FATHER CHRISTMAS is being socked in the sack by the price controllers. They tell toymakers to sell at Government-fixed prices. Some toymakers complain that this means they must raise prices.

PRICES go down and down. In Houston, Texas, you can buy a new two-door saloon car for £640. Official controlled price—£388.

REUTER'S IS A HUNDRED YEARS OLD

By Fraser Wighton

ONE hundred years of news gathering will be celebrated when Reuters, the world news agency, reaches its centenary in London this month.

In a century of news gathering, it has grown from a tiny London office to be one of the biggest international organisations of its kind.

Its radio and other high speed communications girdle the earth, serving thousands of newspapers and numerous broadcasting networks spread over the five continents, and transmitting hundreds of thousands of words daily.

Its full-time world staff consists of over 2,000 people.

Methods of news gathering and distribution have changed spectacularly since Paul Julius Reuter, a Cassel-born German, with the help of a 12-year-old office boy, laid the foundations of the now world-wide agency in a small office in the Royal Exchange, London, in 1851.

The 85-year-old Julius, on whom a German barony was later conferred, was richly endowed with imagination. But even he could hardly have dreamed that his venture would, in less than 100 years, become the great non-profit making Trust which it is today.

Now owned by the newspapers of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India, the Reuter Agency's ideal is still honest, impartial reporting. The Daily Constituting the Trust provides that integrity, independence and freedom from bias shall be preserved at all times, and that it shall never pass into the hands of any single interest, group or faction.

The founder of this great Trust, Julius Reuter, had been a bank clerk, book-seller and publisher, before he tried to establish a news agency on the continent. His one failure, however, due to stronger competitors, he decided that the London financial market offered him the best chance of building up a successful commercial telegraph service.

train or ship, to link up with existing telegraph communications. But he found various means of improving the service.

The carrier pigeon—used by Reuter in emergency as recently as World War II—the steam packet and the hansom cab were all brought into use to serve the interests of speed.

The first seven years of Reuter's work in London were an uphill struggle. While a stockbroker and merchants readily subscribed to his telegraph service, newspapers were suspicious and preferred to make their own arrangements for obtaining news.

But Reuter steadily built up a chain of correspondents throughout Europe—whose despatches were proving of immense value to businessmen.

One day in September 1855, a Reuter messenger arrived at the London Stock Exchange with a telegram announcing "Good News from St. Petersburg." He was seized, hoisted on a chair and cheered by the members. The news sent stocks soaring.

Three years later, Reuter broke into the London newspaper market. The editor of the Morning Advertiser, owner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, accepted his offer of a free trial service for a fortnight after a long and persuasive interview. At the end of it Julius told the editor: "If you had turned down my offer, I would have closed down my business."

Heartened by his acceptance, however, he went on to go the editors of the other London newspapers of the day—and obtained similar promises of a trial from all, except The Times,

which had always steadily refused his offers of service.

The first Reuter message in the new service went out on October 8, 1858. Five days later, on October 13, the editor of the Times, Mr. Mowbray Morris, in the words of his own diary: "Saw Reuter about telegrams of foreign news. He agreed to send all to us and to charge us only for what we publish for 2s. 6d. for 20 words if his name is quoted, and 5s. if not quoted."

For another six weeks, the Times paid for the luxury of not acknowledging Reuter. The first acknowledged telegram was quoted as received in Reuter's office on December 7, 1858.

As the agency grew, its reputation gained international lustre from objective reporting of world events and from a succession of "news beats" that remain milestones in the Reuter century.

Three of the outstanding ones, spread almost evenly over the hundred years, were:

1. The dramatic despatch of James McLean, Reuter's New York Correspondent, which in 1895 gave the world the news of President Lincoln's assassination.

With other correspondents, McLean got the news from Washington too late to catch the mail boat at the New York wharf. His rivals reconciled themselves to waiting for the next boat. McLean hired a tug, chased and caught the ocean-going ship and threw his message aboard.

2. The news of the relief of Mafeking, which provided a world scoop for Reuter's Boer War correspondent at Pretoria, W. H. Mackay, who got the news out by persuading the driver of a train to Lourenco Marques to hide his despatch to the Eastern Telegraph Company in one of his dinner sandwiches.

It reached London on Friday, May 18, 1900. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain announced to an excited Parliament: "No final confirmation has been received, but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of Reuter's information."

3. Exclusive Reuter reports in 1945 which disclosed Heinrich Himmler's secret attempts to negotiate the surrender of Nazi Germany to Britain and the United States behind Hitler's back.

According to historians of the last days of the Nazi leaders, Hitler heard of the negotiations through a broadcast Reuter report. It was this report, historians say, which made Hitler realise that suicide might have to be his way of escape and caused him to name Admiral Doenitz as his successor instead of Himmler.

According to the American judge, Mr. Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who attended the Nuremberg trials as a United States naval observer, it was a Reuter message, too, which decided the fatal day.

Mr. Justice Musmanno spent months in collecting and sifting evidence taken from every nook and cranny of what happened in Hitler's personal bunker during the last days of the march on Berlin. In his book "Ten Days to Die," 1945, found on his desk a copy of a Reuter report announcing the meeting of the Wehrmacht High Command and the 9th Army.

"All that remains of the 9th Army, a tattered and miserable host of gaunt, hobbling men, wounded, starved and spiritless, reached the Elbe river where it was welcomed by what was left of the 12th Army. After its retreat from Torgau, Hitler read and realised that the miracle for which he had been hoping would not happen.

He committed suicide, says Mr. Justice Musmanno, that same day with his newly wed wife, Eva Braun.

Julius Reuter died in 1899, on the eve of the century which was to transform the mechanics of the news agency business that even a few seconds' advantage in time may mean a world "news beat" of supreme value.

1000

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	3 p.m.	3rd July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	3rd July
"SINKIANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m.	4th July
"SHANSEI"	Tokyo, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	5th July
"ANKING"	Kobe	5 p.m.	5th July
"TIENTSIN"	Tientsin	5 p.m.	8th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th July
"BOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	10th July
"YUNNAN"	Macassar, Sourabaya, Semarang, Cheribon & Djakarta	5 p.m.	20th July

ARRIVALS FROM

"SHANSEI"	Bangkok	3rd July
"FUNGING"	Djakarta & Bintan	4th July
"BOOCHOW"	Kobe	7/8th July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 p.m. 8th July

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO			
"ANKING"	Sydney & Melbourne	20th July	
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	21st July	
"FUNGING"	Japan	26th July	
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	18th Aug.	

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Australia	17th July
"ANKING"	Japan	18th July
"FUNGING"	Melbourne & Manila	23rd July
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	10th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"CLYTONES"	Havre, Rotterdam & London	6th July
"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	12th July
"CALCHAS"	Liverpool	23rd July

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Sails	Arrives
Liverpool	Rotterdam	Hong Kong
S. "ASTYANAX"	Sailed	10th July
G. "ANCHISES"	do	10th July
S. "CALCHAS"	do	14th July
G. "PELEUS"	do	14th July
S. "ACAPENOR"	do	20th July
G. "ACAPENOR"	do	2nd Aug.
S. "AENEAS"	20th June	9th Aug.
G. "AUTOMEDON"	4th July	15th Aug.
S. "PERSEUS"	17th July	25th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	21st July	

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"BATAAN"	14th July
"DONA ALICIA"	28th July

SAILING FOR NEW YORK via JAPAN, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PANAMA, KINGSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.

"DONA NATI"	Buoy A1 3rd July p.m.
"ANDAMAN"	21st July

Lathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives HK (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	5.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed.	6.10 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Hatphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.00 p.m. Fri.

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1. CONNAUGHT RD C. Tel. 30331/8
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875. 32144. 24878.

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	6th July
"BENARTY"	U.K. via Jerselton	on or abt. 13th July
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore	29th July
"BENMOH"	do	12th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	19th Aug.
"BENVALDER"	do	24th Aug.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	10th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMOH"	Havre, Rotterdam & Antwerp	18th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth & London	29th Aug.
"BENVALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	6th Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.
Calls Taiwan and Sandakan.
Calls Manila, Taiwan, Sandakan, and Jerselton.

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DEATHS

HUMPHREYS—On July 1, 1951,

David Humphreys at the age

of 70. Funeral service at St. John's

Cathedral on Tuesday, July 3,

at 4.30 p.m. to be followed by

interment at the Colonial

Cemetery, Happy Valley.

NOTICE

MRS. DAISY RICHARDSON

Jale of No. 5, The Peak.

In the Colony of Hongkong.

Married Woman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

all creditors are required to send

their claims against the above es-
tate to the undersigned.

Dated the 30th day of June, 1951.

DEACONS

Solicitors for the Executor of the

Estate of the above named Deceased,
Princess's Building, Hongkong.

"Army" Protecting Atom Establishments In U.S.

New York, July 1.

A young radio reporter set out recently to prove that the United States atomic energy establishments were still poorly guarded. He tried to break into the Argonne National Atomic Laboratory in Illinois.

Princess Starts A Hat Fashion

London, July 1.

Princess Margaret has started a wear-a-cockade-in-your-hat rush to the milliners and de-
partment stores. She first showed off the new fashion at the Festival opening ceremony at St. Paul's.

The hat was close fitting and had a large rose as a cockade.

"Flower cockades counter-balance the forward line of the new hats," Mr. Ange Thirarup, the Royal milliner, said.

"The Princess also approves of them because they give extra height (the Princess is 5ft. 2in.)."

"Of course, I do not copy any of the Royal Family's hats for other people, but many customers are choosing models with a similar line."

The Queen also wore a hat with a rose cockade when she visited the Chelsea Flower Show.

Princess Margaret wore one again at the Royal visit to the Stock Exchange. But Princess Elizabeth has not yet adopted the style.

"About 30 per cent of our customers are asking for cockades on their summer hats," said a Bond Street milliner.

Thrifty women are keeping up with the fashion in this way: They buy a plain straw hat in a neutral or dark shade and four or five flower cockades to match every outfit.—London Express Service.

No sooner had he climbed the fence than several jeep-loads of armed guards drove up and arrested him. For four days he was questioned.

The incident is an example of the elaborate precautions taken by the United States to protect atomic secrets.

It is estimated today that the United States Atomic Energy Commission have such a large army of guards, soldiers and secret agents, that together they would constitute an army sufficient to overrun and capture a small country.

CAMOUFLAGED ALARMS
The most closely guarded building is the Atomic Energy Commission headquarters in Washington, a large, unimposing structure.

All visitors—even high Government officials—undergo thorough questioning before they are allowed to see members of the Commission. At every strategic point stands an armed guard.

On the walls and ceilings there are camouflaged automatic alarm systems operated by infra-red rays, photo-electric cells, proximity fuses and other devices. If set in motion the alarms immediately bring out scores of guards.

The identity cards carried by guards are forged-proof. Each is printed with "bleeding ink" that reveals the moment a protective cover is violated and the ink exposed to the air.

WOULD BE USELESS
Thus, spies would be thwarted if they tried to change the information on the cards.

If they decided to hold a stolen card for several months until it was forgotten, it would also be useless—because the colours of the code numbers are changed frequently.

Even employees who empty wastebaskets are under constant surveillance.

All torn-up correspondence, discarded desk blotters, and "doodles" made during con-

Actress With A 'Soft Spot' For London

New York, July 1.

Mary Martin, star of the New York hit play South Pacific, is on a holiday yacht cruise with her husband in South American waters.

In the autumn she goes to London to appear in South Pacific at Drury Lane.

In her role as a navy nurse, Ensign Nellie Forbush, stationed in the South Pacific, Mary Martin endeared herself to American audiences.

There is no reason to suppose that London audiences will be any less responsive.

Mary Martin played in Noel Coward's Pacific 1890, also at Drury Lane.

She says, "I've a soft spot as big as a barn for England," and admits that she is looking forward "with keenest anticipation" to appearing in London again.

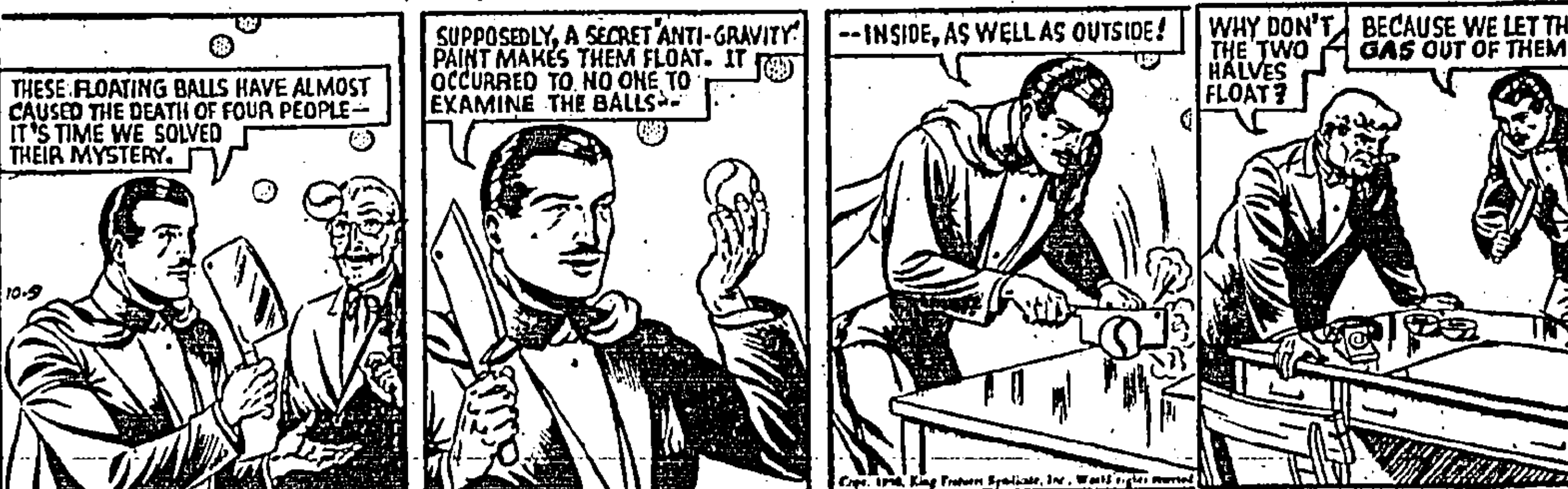
As far back as November 1949, Mrs. Daisy S. Coudrey wrote from London:

"I am 60 and a granny and I have never been to a first night. So anxious am I to see you in your opening night here in South Pacific that this is sent in the vague hope that when the time comes you may help."

Miss Martin wrote to some London friends—and there will be two first-night tickets for Mrs. Coudrey.—London Express Service.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

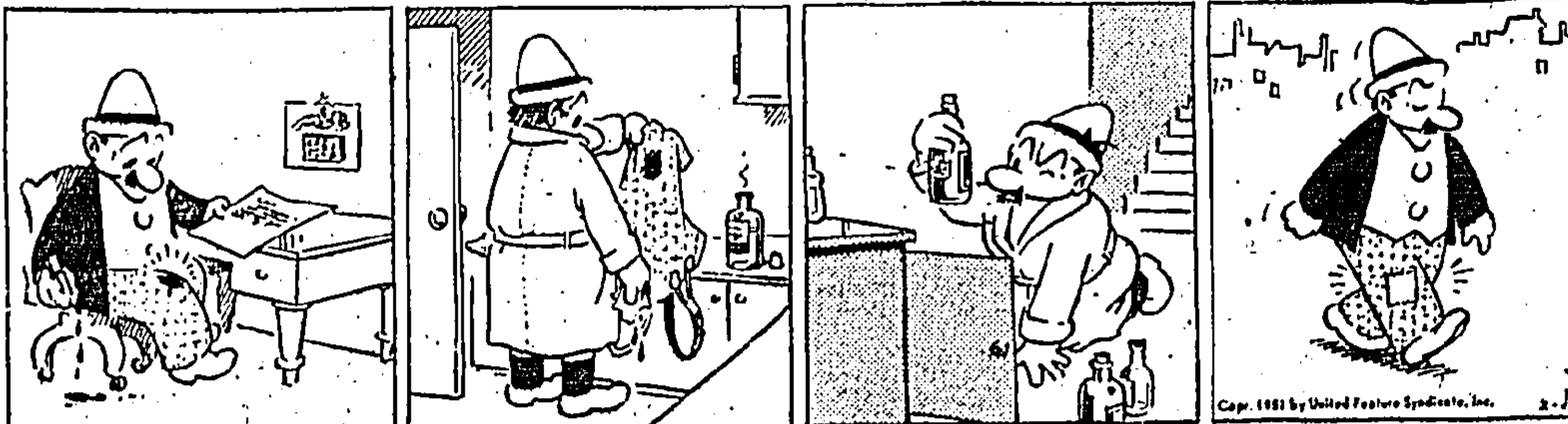
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Sew It Goes

By Milk



NANCY

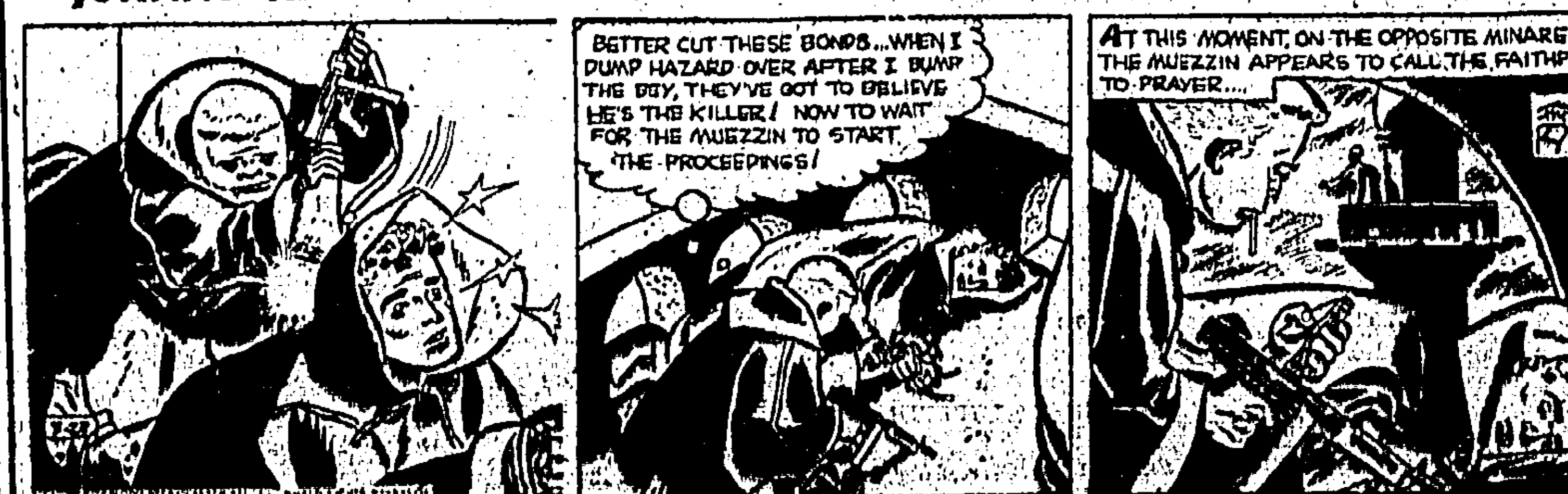
That Covers It!

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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Passenger/Freight Service

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
S.S. "CORFU"	31st May	2nd July
S.S. "CANTON"	20th June	20th July
S.S. "CARTRAGE"	20th July	27th August
S.S. "CORFU"	23rd August	24th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
S.S. "CORFU"	6th July	7th August
S.S. "CANTON"	2nd August	1st September
S.S. "CARTRAGE"	31st August	1st October
S.S. "CORFU"	20th September	20th October

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

Freight Service

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
M.V. "TREVORSE"	8th July	London & Continent
M.V. "TREVORSE"	9th July	—
M.V. "BOUDAN"	20th July	—

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
S.S. "SINGAPORE"	20th July	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

S.S. "SANGOLA"	due 9th July	from Japan
	sails 11th July	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta.
S.S. "SIRDHANA"	due 14th July	from Calcutta
	sails 16th July	Rangoon via Straits for Japan.

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

S.S. "OBRA"	due 11th July	from Bombay via
	sails 12th July	Straits for Japan.
S.S. "ORNA"	due 16th July	from Japan
	sails 18th July	for Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Persian Gulf.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "EASTERN"	sails 24th July	for Sydney & Melbourne.
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Accepting cargo on through bills of lading for Tap-
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Bachelors' Club Invite Women

New York, July 1.
What happens when a group of bachelors decide to unite for common protection against the "clutches of plotting females"? Mr. Jack Blatt, lonely New York tailor, decided that the solution, which might relieve loneliness for the single man, would be to form the Bachelor Society of America.

So last November, Mr. Blatt set about organising this bachelor stronghold. In time, he told prospective members, they might even build or buy a home to be known as Bachelors' House, where they would meet and bring their friends.

It would be a place where they could pool their loneliness in common interests. "After all," Mr. Blatt remarked, "why do women marry? Love? Maybe. But mostly for security."

THE BIG BUT

So Mr. Blatt went ahead with his society, and within a month 50 bachelors had signed up.

But—and there was a big but—Mr. Blatt had made no allowances for feminine curiosity.

As the fame of the Bachelor Society increased so did the number of fan-mail letters—not from lonely men, but all from lonely women.

One suggested Mr. Blatt would be performing a most humane act by organising a "ladies' auxiliary."

The Bachelor Club was threatened. He decided to start a Bachelorettes Club. Now the problem is that the women outnumber the men.

Red letter day for bachelors and bachelorettes will be next week when the club meets for the first time at a cocktail party.

AGE NOTE—When is a single man a bachelor? "Oh, I guess 20 and upwards," says Mr. Blatt.

—(London Express Service.)

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"A MARSEILLAISE" to Japan 9th Aug.
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FREIGHT SERVICE

"AURAY" N. Africa & Europe 13th July
"GRENABLE" N. Africa & Europe 31st July
"OUISTREHAM" N. Africa & Europe 12th Aug.
"MEKONG" N. Africa & Europe 6th Sept.

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West Expected To Increase Crude Petroleum Output

Washington, July 1.

Petroleum circles here are speculating on how the world will readjust to a possible loss of oil exports from Iran, and the consensus is that there will be a gradual increase in the Western Hemisphere production of crude petroleum and refining facilities.

The United States is likely to encourage other countries in expanding output. The refining capacity of other areas and new problems of foreign exchange will temporarily cause more concern than the production situation. There can be no firm opinion on the worldwide readjustment until U.S. companies with international connections complete a voluntary programme to meet the changing situation.

The relative importance of Iran in the world situation is indicated by the following statistics: Iran in 1950 produced 247,000 barrels of crude petroleum, an average of 604,000 barrels daily. The United States, which is the leading producing country, had an output in 1950 of 1,971,845,000 barrels or 5,402,000 barrels daily. Venezuela, which is the second producing country and a leading exporter, had a production of 546,783,000 barrels, or 1,498,000 barrels daily. In 1949, Iran produced 204,712,000 barrels of crude petroleum in a world total of 3,395,400,000.

In the event that Iranian production of crude and refined products should be interrupted, current export speculation runs as follows:-

EAST OF SUEZ

The impact on consumption would be most felt in countries east of Suez like Pakistan, India and the Eastern shipping routes. Consumption on this side of the Atlantic would not be severely affected, except possibly in Argentina, due to the British supply commitment under the Argentine and United Kingdom trade agreement.

Production of crude petroleum would be expected to increase soon in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and probably Indonesia. Venezuela is producing at a high rate but could probably increase further. Authorities said that world readjustment to a possible loss of Iranian petroleum would be greatly complicated by the foreign exchange problem, Iranian

RENAULT BUY UK ENGINES

London, July 1.

The nationalised French concern, La Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault, has selected Perkins Diesel Engines for its new range of agricultural tractors. F. Perkins Ltd. of Peterborough, England, competed for the contract with manufacturers of diesel engines throughout the world, including makers in the U.S.A. The Renault organization has placed a preliminary order for the firm for 2,300,000 approximately, and Messrs Perkins state that the contract is likely to amount to many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling per year for Great Britain.

Inconvertibility Of Sterling & Its Effect On Britain's Trade

Dangerous Implications Seen

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 1.

In a few days' time the Chancellor of the Exchequer is due to make his quarterly statement on gold and dollar reserves. This will probably show that although reserves continued to grow in the second quarter of this year the rate of increase has been slowed down by the recent recession in world commodity prices due to slackening of American demand.

This fact has an important bearing on the current controversy about Sterling convertibility. There is a growing feeling, particularly among Conservative MP's, that continued inconvertibility has dangerous implications for Commonwealth trade.

The visit of a West Indian delegation to this country to negotiate a larger allocation of dollars to prevent a breakdown in their trade with Canada underlines this problem.

Although licences for the import of dollar goods have been granted more freely in the past few months the actual convertibility of Sterling into dollars—Canadian or United States—seems to remain as far away as ever.

Apart from the recent slowing down in the rate of increase in our gold and dollar reserves there are other signs suggesting that Sterling may lose a lot of its strength in the months to come.

Despite indications that the tension in Persia is beginning to ease there is still a distinct possibility that the British oil company may be forced to leave. This would involve not only loss of valuable earnings from Sterling oil but also a weakening of our dollar position. If Persian oil has to be replaced from American sources.

A second indication that Sterling may become a weaker currency is provided by the present trend of our overseas trade. The terms of trade have turned against us even more drastically than was at first expected and this, together with the fact that our import requirements have greatly increased as a result of rearmament, has resulted in an adverse balance of trade for the first five months of this year equal to the trade "gap" for the whole of last year.

GROWING DOUBTS

There are now growing doubts that this "gap" can be filled by our earnings from invisible trade, especially since a large proportion of those earnings come from our overseas oil companies, including the Anglo-Iranian.

But the greatest single threat to our dollar position undoubtedly lies in the recent recession in commodity prices. Their post-war peaks, this has in fact been expected for some time since it was obvious that American demand could not continue indefinitely at its recent high level.

Mr Malik's peace overtures have now injected a new note of caution into the world commodity markets. If the political tension is further eased by a cease-fire in Korea, prices may fall almost as spectacularly as they rose in the immediate post-Korean months. True, this would have a welcome effect on our terms of trade but it has obvious implications for our dollar-earning prospects.

Nor should it be assumed that our dollar position is as sound as the figures suggest. Despite the recent encouraging growth of the real purchasing value of our gold dollar reserves in terms of 1939 prices is only about one-quarter of their pre-war value. Moreover, at the end of this year, service on our post-war trans-Atlantic dollar debts is due to begin and this will mean a further deterioration.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Two dominating influences in the Stock Exchange this week have been Mr Malik's peace "offer" and the news from Persia. The first of these influences was perhaps the greater since its effect was felt along a broader front.

A settlement in Korea would not solve all the problems of the "cold war" but it would at least take the immediate urgency out of the rearmament programmes. This possibility has, in fact, already led to some hesitation in the commodity markets.

Stock Exchange reaction was therefore understandable. Industrials dipped and commodities—particularly base metals—turned weaker. On the other hand, hopes that a Korean settlement might lessen the risk of inflation led to a surge in gilt-edged securities and in gold shares.

The news from Persia was all bad but Mr Massadegh's letter to President Truman led to the hope that a solution might yet be found. Such little confidence as this slight hint of moderation in Persia's outlook was able to generate helped to give the gilt-edged section a more favourable appearance.

The oil market has remained firm. Investors are apparently taking the line that if Anglo-Iranian is forced to leave Persia, demand for oil from other sources will increase and most oil companies could be expected to benefit.

Pakistan's Trade With Japan

Karachi, July 1.

The newspaper Dawn said today that under the new import policy Japan will possibly replace the United Kingdom as Pakistan's principal supplier of cloth and industrial materials.

The Government announced today that an extension to the general licence of various commodities imports, excepting the dollar area, under the new import policy will be effective on July 1.

Dawn said the object of the new policy is to adopt deflationary measures to bring down the prices of cloth and enable the common man to derive full benefit from Pakistan's non-devaluation.

The new policy includes extension to the open general licence for the import of cotton cloth valued up to 14 rupees a yard from all countries except the dollar area. —United Press.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL

Tokyo, July 1.

An announcement today by General Ridgway's Economic and Scientific Section showed that crude petroleum, refined petroleum products, cement, calcium carbide, soda ash, hydrochloric acid had in May joined the list of industries setting all-time production records.

Basic industrial production in May was within 10 per cent of the all-time high set in 1943 when the Japanese industries were sustaining a maximum effort.

Occupation officials said Japan's steel production facilities are still not being strained. Operations in May were 59 per cent of capacity.

SCAP officials said that with sufficient raw materials Japanese steel plants could be joined to the all-time high groups. Only textiles among the major industries continued to operate below the pre-war levels. —United Press.

Brazil Raising Jute Output

Rio de Janeiro, July 1.

Brazilian economists predict that this country's jute production will soon reach such a point that further imports from India will be unnecessary and that export to other Latin American Republics will be possible.

Production was stimulated by free distribution of jute and by building of canals deviating the muddy waters of the Amazon River system to jute production areas. The Japanese experience during the war showed that jute is better cultivated in muddy earth rather than in firm soil. —United Press.

New American Super-Liner

The United States hopes to wrest from Britain the Elms Riband of the Atlantic (the mythical award to the ship making the fastest trans-Atlantic crossing) with the new super-liner United States, which was launched at Newport News on June 23.

Exact speed of the new liner is a secret—the published speed is 30 knots but she will no doubt better this.

Of 51,500 tonnage she is 990 feet long and 101 feet wide. She will carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 1,000. The liner, which cost US\$70,000,000 to build, was the first ship ever built in a drydock. Reason was that no drydock existed in the United States was big enough to accommodate her.

Japan's Cycle Makers Planning A Comeback

Tokyo, July 1.

Japanese bicycle makers are overhauling their industry for a comeback into world markets—and this time, they claim, they are through with the shoddy goods which earned ill-will for "Made in Japan" products before the war.

They are depending upon standardisation of parts, modernisation of industry and rigid inspections to improve the quality and marketability of their bicycles and put them back into the running for world markets.

With them, it is a case of efficiency or bust, because high post-war wages have seriously reduced the low-cost advantage which gave them the jump on competitors before the war.

The Japanese feel that they have a better-than-fighting chance.

The lifting of Government controls on bicycles in April last year put the industry on a competitive basis and knocked out fly-by-night manufacturers. In the one year then, Japan produced 2,600,000 finished bicycles, 20 per cent more than Japan's pre-war peak of 2,200,000 in 1937.

Exports, however, were only one-quarter of 1937, when Japan shipped half of her output overseas. Most of the past year's output went to the domestic market where the bicycle supply had dwindled during the war years and black-market prices were obtainable.

STREAMLINING
Miyata, largest bicycle plant in the Orient, Yamaguchi, and other makers are leading the way in streamlining their highly-organized industry to produce goods competitive with high-quality British and American bicycles.

Their programme includes:
1. Introduction of electrostatic painting equipment, intra-dryers, conveyor belt systems and improved welding methods. Major assembly plants, such as Miyata's big plant in Kawasaki, outside Tokyo, have been slowly introducing such equipment new to the Japanese industry, over the past few years.
2. Standardisation of parts so any part will fit any bicycle and Japanese parts can be used on British and American products. This means rigid supervision over Japan's cottage industry, which supplies many of the simpler parts that go into a bicycle.

RIGID INSPECTION
3. Rigid inspection of the finished product. The Japan Bicycle Industry Association has established a Bicycle Inspection Association to issue certificates to goods which pass its inspection and all reputable makers have agreed to stand by its decisions.
Spokesmen say the Japanese bicycle industry is capable of producing 3,000,000 bicycles yearly. They expect to turn out close to 3,000,000 this year.

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7th July	"VAN HEUTE"	Batavia, Deli, Penang & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBALANG"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
8th July	"VAN HEUTE"	Japan, Macassar, Surabaya & America
10th July	"TJIBALANG"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
10th July	"TJIBANON"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

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ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore
7th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan, Europe & Singapore

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
12th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
12th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
12th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
12th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
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12th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

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BAGGAGE: ALL passengers baggage must be sent to the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Co's Godown at No. 2 GATE, CANTON ROAD ENTRANCE BY NOON on THURSDAY the 5th July.

SPECIAL NOTE: With the exception of hand packages carried by passengers themselves, ALL BAGGAGE must pass through the Wharf Co's Godown for loading on board by ship's allings only.

EMBARKATION: Will take place on FRIDAY the 6th July between 9.30 A.M. and 11.00 A.M.

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"EDGAR LUKENBACH"	Strait	July 15	July 16	San Francisco & Los Angeles
"WILLIAM LUKENBACH"	San Francisco	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	San Francisco & Los Angeles
"J. LUKENBACH"	San Francisco	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	San Francisco & Los Angeles

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